

**THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

KERRY ODGERS,

Plaintiff,

v.

**PROGRESSIVE NORTHERN
INSURANCE COMPANY,**

Defendant.

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: **CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:15-CV-329**
: **(JUDGE MARIANI)**
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MEMORANDUM OPINION

I. INTRODUCTION

On February 16, 2015, Defendant removed Plaintiff's action filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Lackawanna County on or about January 16, 2015, to this Court based on diversity jurisdiction. (Doc. 1.) The underlying Complaint alleges injuries sustained when Plaintiff was struck by a vehicle driven by Rodrigo Solera which was insured by Defendant. (Compl. Doc. 1-1 ¶¶ 13-23.) The Complaint contains five counts: Count I for Breach of Contract/Good Faith and Fair Dealing; Count II for Bad Faith pursuant to 42 Pa. C.S. § 8371; Count III for Breach of Fiduciary Duty; Count IV for Negligence; and Count V for Negligence Per Se. (Doc. 1-1 ¶¶ 157-203.) Plaintiff's claim for Breach of Fiduciary Duty was dismissed on June 23, 2015. (Doc. 10.) With the Court's June 20, 2023, Order (Doc. 56), Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment (Doc. 44) was granted as to Plaintiff's claims for Breach of Contract/Good Faith and Fair Dealing, Negligence and Negligence Per

Se. (*Id.* ¶ 3.) The Motion was denied as to Plaintiff's claim for Bad Faith in Count II. (*Id.*)

Therefore, the trial scheduled to commence on November 4, 2023, (see Doc. 57) will address only Plaintiff's claim for Bad Faith.

Defendant filed five motions in limine on September 29, 2023. (Docs. 59, 61, 63, 65, 68.) Plaintiff filed the Motion to Take Judicial Notice of Defendant's Net Worth on October 25, 2023. (Doc. 74.) With this Memorandum Opinion, the Court addresses Defendant's Motion in Limine to Bifurcate Bad Faith and Punitive Damages (Doc. 61).

II. BACKGROUND

Because this litigation has been protracted, a recitation of the background summary previously set out in the July 15, 2022, Report and Recommendation ("R&R") (Doc. 53) is helpful in analyzing the parties' motions.

Odgers' complaint against Progressive stems from an accident in 2013 in which she was struck by a car in a pedestrian crosswalk. The driver of the car, Rodrigo Solera, ran Odgers over with his vehicle while she was crossing the street in a crosswalk. Odgers suffered severe injuries, including a fractured tibia/fibula, as well as multiple cuts, abrasions, and swelling in her hips, ankles, and feet. Following this accident, counsel for the plaintiff contacted Progressive, Solera's insurer, and informed Progressive that Odgers would be filing a claim for first-party benefits. Progressive responded and informed Odgers' counsel that Odgers would need to fill out an application for personal injury protection (PIP) benefits, submit proof of her residency, and sign and authorization to release her medical records.

What then ensued was a somewhat contentious back-and-forth between Odgers and Progressive which led to state court litigation and the instant case. According to the plaintiff, Progressive refused to process her claim, which led her to file her first complaint in state court in April of 2013. However, the defendant contends that Odgers and her counsel refused to provide Progressive with information needed to process Odgers' claim. On this

score, Odgers' counsel sent a letter to Progressive on February 13, 2013, requesting the policy declarations for Solera's policy with Progressive. Progressive informed counsel that the insured would need to consent to the release of this information, and ultimately, Solera did not consent. Thus, about a week later, Progressive sent forms to Odgers for her to fill out a PIP application and medical authorizations so that it could investigate her claim for first-party benefits. Odgers' counsel informed Progressive that he was not willing to discuss the claim until he received the policy declarations from Progressive. Ultimately, on April 18, 2013, Odgers filed a complaint against Progressive in the Luzerne County Court of Common Pleas.

After Odgers filed her complaint, Progressive continued to send the PIP application and authorization forms for her to fill out. In addition, on June 20, 2013, counsel for Progressive sent a letter to the plaintiff's counsel, which stated that Progressive was willing to pay Odgers' medical bills under Solera's policy, but that Odgers needed to fill out the application and provide proof of her residence. Odgers' attorney responded, claiming that Odgers did not need to fill out an application because she was not an insured under the policy with Progressive. In this letter, Odgers' attorney characterized Progressive's approach to the claim—payment of Odgers' medical bills only after she filled out the requisite paperwork—as a refusal to pay benefits under the policy, even though Progressive's June 20, 2013 correspondence to Odgers' attorney explicitly stated that it was willing to pay Odgers' medical expenses once she filled out the paperwork. However, it appears that at least some of the information Progressive was asking for, such as the plaintiff's address, was contained in the plaintiff's state court complaint.

After about a year of back-and-forth regarding the information Progressive needed to process the claim, and following a discovery ruling by the state court which ordered Progressive to release certain information, Progressive sent a letter to Plaintiff's counsel on May 2, 2014 in which Progressive agreed to pay first-party medical benefits to Plaintiff for her medical expenses and income loss; and to pay certain attorney's fees; in settlement of Plaintiff's claim. (Doc. 30, ¶ 6). On May 16, 2014, Progressive's counsel reiterated Progressive's offer to Plaintiff's counsel, while at the same time stating that:

Progressive's decision to afford coverage is by no means an admission of liability under the MVFRL nor is it an admission of wrongful conduct as alleged in the complaint. This matter could

have been resolved with cooperation from you at the onset. Your unwillingness to cooperate prejudiced my client's ability to actively investigate this claim in order to determine if your client qualified for benefits under this policy. A simple conversation with your client or an application for benefits would have resolved this matter. Progressive is simply trying to resolve the claim.

(Id.) Given Progressive's offer to pay these benefits and attorney's fees, the motion to compel further discovery was deemed moot by the state court and that order was vacated by the court. (Doc. 30-3).

Ultimately, the plaintiff's medical bills and out of pocket expenses remained outstanding until October 29, 2015. Thus, in the interim, Odgers filed the instant case against Progressive in state court, and Progressive subsequently removed the case to federal court. (Doc. 1). On January 22, 2016, this federal court action was then stayed pending the conclusion of the ongoing state court litigation between the parties, and the stay was lifted on April 5, 2021. (Docs. 20, 22).

(Doc. 53 at 2-5.)

III. STANDARD OF REVIEW

"The purpose of a motion in limine is to allow the trial court to rule in advance of trial on the admissibility and relevance of certain forecasted evidence." *United States v. Tartaglione*, 228 F.Supp.3d 402, 406 (E.D. Pa. 2017). A court may exercise its discretion to rule in limine on evidentiary issues "in appropriate cases." *In re Japanese Elec. Prods. Antitrust Litig.*, 723 F.2d 238, 260 (3d Cir. 1983), *rev'd on other grounds sub nom. Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574 (1986). Nevertheless, a "trial court should exclude evidence on a motion in limine only when the evidence is clearly inadmissible on all potential grounds." *Tartaglione*, 228 F. Supp. 3d at 406.

Further, while motions in limine may serve as a useful pretrial tool that enables more in-depth briefing than would be available at trial, a court may defer ruling on such motions “if the context of trial would provide clarity.” *Frintner v. TruePosition*, 892 F.Supp.2d 699, 707 (E.D. Pa. 2012). Indeed, “motions in limine often present issues for which final decision is best reserved for a specific trial situation.” *Walden v. Georgia-Pacific Corp.*, 126 F.3d 506, 518 n.10 (3d Cir. 1997). Thus, certain motions, “especially ones that encompass broad classes of evidence, should generally be deferred until trial to allow for the resolution of questions of foundation, relevancy, and potential prejudice in proper context.” *Leonard v. Stemtech Health Scis., Inc.*, 981 F.Supp.2d 273, 276 (D. Del. 2013). Moreover, “pretrial Rule 403 exclusions should rarely be granted. . . . [A] court cannot fairly ascertain the potential relevance of evidence for Rule 403 purposes until it has a full record relevant to the putatively objectionable evidence.” *In re Paoli R.R. Yard PCB Litig.*, 916 F.2d 829, 859 (3d Cir. 1990) (emphasis in original).

Finally, it is important to note that “in limine rulings are not binding on the trial judge, and the judge may always change his mind during the course of a trial.” *Ohler v. United States*, 529 U.S. 753, 758 n.3 (2000).

IV. ANALYSIS

With the Motion in Limine to Bifurcate Bad Faith and Punitive Damages (Doc. 61), Defendant asserts that Plaintiff’s claim for bad faith and request for punitive damages should be tried separately “because the factfinder’s determinations with respect to bad faith

liability differs significantly from the evaluation of any entitlement to punitive damages or the amount of any punitive damages award.” (Doc. 62 at 1.) Plaintiff responds that bifurcation is the exception to the norm that liability and damages are tried together and there is nothing out of the ordinary about this case that would justify bifurcation. (Doc. 70 at 3, 5.) The Court concludes that bifurcation is not warranted in this case.

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 42 addresses separate trials and states that “for convenience, to avoid prejudice, or to expedite and economize, the court may order a separate trial of one or more separate issues, claims, crossclaims, counterclaims, or third-party claims. When ordering a separate trial, the court must preserve any federal right to a jury trial.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 42(b). It is well established that whether to bifurcate a trial is a “matter to be decided on a case-by-case basis and must be subject to an informed discretion by the trial judge in each instance.” *Lis v. Robert Packer Hosp.*, 579 F.2d 819, 824 (3d Cir. 1978) (considering trial judge’s general rule of bifurcating liability claims from damages in personal injury actions and concluding that the Third Circuit adheres to the position that “bifurcation ‘be encouraged where experience has demonstrated its worth’, but ‘separation of issues for trial is not to be routinely ordered.’” (quoting Advisory Committee’s Note to 1996 Amendment of Rule 42(b), 39 F.R.D. 113)). “Every civil trial contains questions of liability and damages, and the decision whether to bifurcate the trial must be based on the particular facts of the case.” *Monaghan v. Travelers Prop. Cas. Co. of Am.*, Civ. A. No. 3:12-CV-1285, 2014 WL 3534573, at *2 (M.D. Pa. July 16, 2014) (Munley, J.).

The moving party bears the burden of establishing that bifurcation is appropriate. *Audi of America, Inc., v. Bronsberg & Hughes Pontiac, Inc.*, Civ. A. No. 3:16-CV-2470, 2018 WL 11228584, at *1 (M.D. Pa. Apr. 18, 2018) (citations omitted).

Although Defendant asserts that bifurcation of bad faith and punitive damages “serves the dual purpose of judicial economy and protecting Progressive from unfair prejudice” (Doc. 62 at 4), Defendant has not shown that bifurcation is appropriate. As to judicial economy, the Court agrees with the decision in *Monaghan*--a case involving the defendant insurance companies’ request to bifurcate the plaintiff’s bad faith claim and request for punitive damages—that “any benefit from bifurcating the trial is vastly outweighed by the waste of time and resources inherent in holding two trials.” 2014 WL 3534573, at *3.

Defendant’s claim that bifurcation will prevent it from being unfairly prejudiced is set out in conclusory terms. (See Doc. 62 at 5.) However, seen in the context of Defendant’s argument that Plaintiff should be precluded from offering evidence concerning Defendant’s wealth until after she has made a showing in support of her claim for punitive damages (*id.*), the Court infers that Plaintiff is asserting that the trial should be bifurcated to prevent prejudice related to Defendant’s wealth.

This argument was squarely addressed in *Monaghan* where the defendant insurance companies asserted

that plaintiff intends to use to support her punitive damages claim includes an estimate of defendants’ net worth. . . . Defendants argue that this evidence is

highly prejudicial and has no bearing on whether defendants committed bad faith. If the factfinder hears the evidence of the defendants' great net worth, it might be improperly influenced with regard to the bad faith claim. Because it is so prejudicial, and because it has no bearing on liability, defendants argue that it would be appropriate to bifurcate the proceeding and have the jury decide bad faith liability first and then decide damages.

2014 WL 3534573, at *2. The plaintiff argued that “it is common knowledge that insurance carriers are large corporations, and therefore, the defendants' net worth will not so shock the factfinder that it will be unable to render a fair decision regarding liability.” *Id.* *Monaghan* concluded

nothing distinguishes this case from the typical bad faith case with an issue of punitive damages. To accept defendants' position, thus, would be to suggest that separate trials on punitive damages are appropriate in every case where a defendant is a corporation with a high net worth. Our research has uncovered no law that makes such a sweeping pronouncement[.]

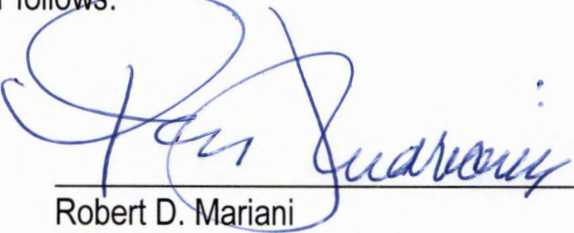
Id. at *3.

Here, the Court's research finds that no such sweeping pronouncement has been made in the intervening years, and, as set out above, *Lis* specifically found that “separation of issues for trial is not to be routinely ordered,” 579 F.2d at 824. The Circuit Court therefore held that “a routine order of bifurcation in all negligence cases is a practice at odds with our requirement that discretion be exercised and seems to run counter to the intention of the rule drafters.” *Id.* Because Defendant presents no unique circumstances that would warrant bifurcation, it has failed to satisfy its burden of showing that the issue of damages should be separated from the issue of liability in this case. Therefore, the Court will deny Defendant's request to bifurcate bad faith and punitive damages.

Because each motion in limine “must be narrowly tailored [and] address a single evidentiary issue” (Doc. 57 ¶ 3), the Court does not consider the additional issues raised by Defendant in its Motion in Limine to Bifurcate Bad Faith and Punitive Damages (Doc. 61), i.e., the need for Plaintiff to make a prima facie showing of bad faith before introducing evidence of Defendant’s financial condition (Doc. 62 at 5); the preclusion of evidence concerning Defendant’s financial condition (*id.* at 6); the preclusion of evidence of Defendant’s financial statements (*id.* at 7); and the preclusion of evidence of the parties’ relative wealth, including the reference to Defendant in terms of its financial condition (*id.* at 9).¹ Therefore, the Motion in Limine to Bifurcate Bad Faith and Punitive Damages (Doc. 61) will be denied without prejudice as to these issues.

V. CONCLUSION

For the reasons discussed above, Defendant’s Motion in Limine to Bifurcate Bad Faith and Punitive Damages (Doc. 61) will be denied with prejudice as to Defendant’s request for bifurcation and denied without prejudice as to the remaining issues improperly raised in the Motion. A separate Order follows.



Robert D. Mariani
United States District Judge

¹ Although the Court does not consider the merits of these issues, Defendant should take note that, under Pennsylvania law which governs in this case, “the wealth of the defendant” is a relevant factor in assessing an award of punitive damages, *Hollock v. Erie Ins. Exchange*, 842 A.2d 409, 419 (Pa. Super. Ct. 2004) (internal quotation omitted).